

THE DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL XI.

F RANKFORT KENTUCKY, FEBRUARY 28, 1862.

NO. 206.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GEORGE E. ROE,
Attorney at Law,
GREENUPSBURG, KY.
WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup,
Lawrence, and Lawrence, and in the Court
of Appeals.
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House.
jan14 w&t-wt

JOHN A. MONROE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection
of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.

He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments
of deeds, and other writing to be used or
recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner under
the act of Congress, attend to the taking of deposition
and affidavits, etc.

His Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House.
nov18 w&t-wt

JOHN M. McCALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.

WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the
want of official records.

sep6 w&t-wt

LAW NOTICE.

JAS. B. CLAY.....THOS. B. MONROE, JR.

CLAY & MONROE,

WILL practice law in the United States Circuit
Court and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confined
to them will receive prompt attention.

Address Thomas & Monro, Secretary of State,
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lex-
ington.

THOS. B. MONROE, Jr.,
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished profes-
sional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Com-
munications addressed to him at Frankfort will re-
ceive prompt attention.

ap7 w&t-wt

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.
LIGE ARNOLD,
Attorney at Law,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll,
Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.

Collections in any of the above counties promptly
attended to.

apr7 w&t-wt

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
Attorney at Law,
FAIRFIELD, KY.

WILL practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court
and in the courts of the adjoining counties.

Office on Market street.

mai19 ff

G. W. CRADDOCK.....CHAS. F. CRADDOCK.

CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,

Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the
Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice in copartnership in all the Courts
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the
Courts of the adjoining counties.

jan4 t-w&t-wt

P. U. MAJOR,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House.
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 5th
Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court,
and all other courts held in Frankfort.

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.

WILL practice in the counties of Kenton, Camp-
bell, Pendleton, and Boone.

Office also made in the city of Cincinnati
and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.

dec6 t-w&t-wt

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. G. KEENON,
Having permanently located in Frankfort, ten-
ders his professional services to the citizens of
the town and vicinity.

Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d
floor from corner.

sept2 w&t-wt

JAMES SIMPSON.....JOHN L. SCOTT

SIMPSON & SCOTT,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office Adjoining Yeoman Building—the same
herefore occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge James Simpson and John L. Scott will here-
after practice law in partnership in the Court of
Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge
Simpson will respond to all personal
letters, giving either, either in the Bar, as Circuit
Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. John L. Scott would
refer to the persons herefore referred to by him
in his former card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal
Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and
prompt attention.

jan3 w&t-wt

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on West side St. Clair street, near the
Court-house.

feb29 w&t-wt

JAMES P. METCALF,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on
St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman's.

feb29 w&t-wt

JOHN RODMAN,
Attorney at Law,
ST. CLAIR STREET,

Two doors North of the Court-House,
FRANKFORT, KY.

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
Merchant Tailor,
South side Main Street,
Opposite Gray & Tood's Grocery Store,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Has just received his large and extensive stock of
Fall and Winter Goods.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
And everything necessary for furnishing a gentle-
man's entire wardrobe.

If All work warranted to be as well done, and in
good style, as at any other establishment in the
Western country.

If NO FIT no SALE.

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quartlies on the best
terms. Advances sheets received from twenty-four
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete
sets.

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LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN A. MARSHALL.....JAS. P. DICKINSON.

NEW CARPET
AND

HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
Importers & Dealers,

79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

We are now offering an entirely new stock, em-
bracing every variety, style, and quality of
handsome carpets.

Tassels, Cornices,
Rugs, Mats, Bands,
India & Coco Matting
Shades, Shade Trimmings,
Stair Rods, Crumblyings,
Gimpes, Green Baize.

Shirts Made to Order by Measurement
and Warranted to Fit.

B. Measures carefully taken and paper patterns
cut to order for shirts and collars.

april 19 w&t-wt

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
79 Fourth st., Lou. Ky.

au13 w&t-wt

HART & MAPOTHER,

Lithographers and Fancy Printers,

Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every
description of ENGRAVING, PENN'THROWING,
LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c.,
etc.

geo. H. CARY.....R. L. TALBOTT

CARY & TALBOTT,
Successors to
(BELL, TALBOTT & CO.)

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,
Oils, &c., 43 Market street, between Third and
Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

If Particular attention paid to Physicians' orders.

mar22 w&t-wt

NATIONAL HOTEL,

Corner Fourth and Main Streets.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HARROW & PHILLIPS,
PROPRIETORS.

Terms, \$1 50 per day.

aug2 w&t-wt

STOP THERE!

HALL & HARRIS keep the
United States, formerly the
Owens Hotel, When you go to Louisville
stop there.

joey 1

S. BARKER.

J. R. MIDDLETON.

317, Fourth Street, Louisville, KY.

HAVE just received, and are receiving daily, the
largest and best variety of fashionable fall and
dry Goods ever brought to this market, comprising in
part of 200,000 yards new style print, at 6 1/4 s.
and 10c per yard, bleached and brown Canton Flan-
nels, Beldam, Beldam, Barley Malt, Hops, Oats, Bacon,
Butter, Beef, Biscuits, Beer, Cheese, Lard, Grease,
Tallow, Cotton, Feathers, Hemp, Tobacco, Dr. Hides,
Salt Hides, Gunny Sacks.

Dry Fruits, Timothy, Clover, Flax, and Hemp
Seed, and Produce in General.

Purchase on orders, at lowest market prices, every
description of Merchandise, Whisky, Flower, Tallow,
Grease, Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Mo-
lasses.

If Ship your Produce and draw at sight.

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SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN!

THE BEST MECHANICAL PAPER
IN THE WORLD.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR.

VOLUME VI.—NEW SERIES.

FOR the Speedy and Permanent Cure of Seminal
Weakness, Nocturnal and Diurnal Emis-
sions, Nervous and General Debility,
Impotence, and all Diseases arising
from Solitary Habits, or Excessive
Intemperance.

For the cure of all diseases, men, as well as
middle aged and old men, who are suffering to
some extent from the above diseases. Many, perhaps,
are not aware of their true condition, or do not
realize it is really needed.

For those who are in such a condition, we herewith give a few of
the most common symptoms, viz: Weakness of the
Back and Limbs, Pain in the Head and Side, dim-
ness of Sight, Dots and Points in the Eye, Pal-
pitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Loss of Memory,
Convulsions, Epilepsy, Spasmodic Convul-
sion, Insanity, Self-Distrust, Timidity, etc. For each
and all of the above symptoms they are in
every case to be cured.

The remainder of these prescriptions: A
box of Pastes, a box of Nervous Tonic Pills, and a
box of Virile Tonic Pills, all of which have great
importance to the cure of these diseases, and
will be used together, and one will be used
in every case.

If They diminish the violence of sexual ex-
citement, They immediately arrest nocturnal and di-
urnal emissions.

If They remove local weakness, causing the gen-
ital organs to assume their natural tone and vigor.

If They strengthen the constitution by overcom-
ing the debility and general weakness.

If They enable the spirits, which are usually
expelled by exciting all exciting causes from the
system.

If By their invigorating properties they restore
the patient to his natural health and vigor of man-

hood under their own supervision.

To THE INVENTOR.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is indispensable to
every inventor, as it not only contains illustrations
of nearly all the best inventions as they come out,
but each number contains an Official List of
the Claims of all the Patents issued from the
United States Patent Office during the week pre-
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TO THE INVENTOR.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is indispensable to

DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:

One copy per annum, in advance..... \$4 00
FRIDAY..... FEBRUARY 28, 1862.

WEEKLY, TRI-WEEKLY, AND Daily Session KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

The General Assembly of Kentucky will meet again on Wednesday, 12th inst., and, in all probability, will adjourn to meet again during the present year, after considering the various important measures now demanded by the peculiar condition of the country. During the session of the Legislature the Yeoman will be issued Weekly and Daily, containing full and accurate reports of the legislative proceedings of the preceding week and day, in addition to the latest news by telegraph and otherwise. During the recess of the Legislature, the Yeoman is issued Weekly and Tri-Weekly.

TERMS.

Weekly, one year, one copy - \$2 00
" three months " - 50
" one year, six copies - 10 00

Tri-Weekly, one year, one copy, 4 00
Daily session, per month, 50

Now is the time to subscribe, that the subscription may commence with the approaching session.

Laws of Kentucky.

The Public Acts, passed at the September and November sessions of the Legislature, 1861, are now printed, and for sale at this office. Price fifty cents.

Extra copies of THE DAILY YEOMAN can be supplied (put up in wrappers ready for mailing) at the rate of \$3 per hundred. All orders for papers should be given the day before the issue of the particular number of the paper which is wanted.

Rebel Prisoners Released.

The following political prisoners will be released to-day by order of the War Department, on their parole of honor to render no aid or comfort to the enemies in hostility to the Government of the United States, in accordance with the terms of the Executive Order, No. 1, of the War Department, dated February 14, 1862, in reference to political prisoners:

From Fort Lafayette.—W. T. Carto, Guy S. Hopkins, David N. Waddle, Geo. W. Jones, N. S. Renau, J. M. Ogden, Theodore O. Leary, Robert Ruckler, C. H. Marnott, Thos. Quigley, John Haigins, G. R. Burnett, Wm. Smith, Robert M. Raisin, Edward C. Cotterell, E. H. McCubbin, J. L. Coleman, J. R. Rummel, P. O'Brien, A. Thompson, Rusten Maury, E. M. Jones, Geo. Julius J. Garnett Guthrie, Christopher Lideridge, J. M. Perkins, Thomas Matthews, David Chaff, Richd. Lewis, Isaiah Butler, Patrick Brady, Thomas Brookbank, T. C. Holland, J. P. Swain, Wm. Grossie, J. H. Weaver, N. Strong, J. Smith, Wm. Perry.

From Fort Warren.—J. R. Barbour, S. B. Barton, R. S. Freeman, J. A. Douglass, P. F. Newton, G. Shackleford, F. D. Fuerding, Jas. Brown, Edward Bawn, Ed. O'Neil, Wm. St. George, Chas. Kane, Wm. H. Gottsch, J. Hanson, Thomas T. F. Raisin, J. R. Flanders, W. H. Carr, A. De Costa, Wm. H. Windor, R. S. Guise, S. F. Newton, E. Siber, Parker H. French, E. C. Myatt, Geo. Van Amering, J. English, William G. Hanson, Robert M. Dennison, William T. McCune, and H. W. Warfield.—*N. Y. Post*, Feb. 22d.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—The Louisville Journal of Wednesday says that city presented the appearance yesterday of a military camp, owing to the arrival in the city and suburbs of the First Division of the Department of the Ohio, under command of Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, embracing the brigades of General Schoepf and Colonel Manson, and including no less than twelve regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, four batteries of artillery, and a corps of three hundred engineers. Fourteen steamers were awaiting their arrival and others will arrive to-day, upon which they will be speedily sent forward to their destination.

GRATITUDE ON THE BATTLE FIELD.—The New York Tribune's Fort Donelson correspondent writes that in the terrible engagement of Saturday there, an Orderly Sergeant seeing a rebel point a rifle at his beloved officer, received the bullet in his breast, and fell dead in the arms of the man he had saved. The brave fellow had been reared and very generously treated by the Captain's father, and had declared, when enlisting, that he would be happy to die to save the life of his benefactor's son. The affection shown each other, by Damon and Pythias, did not exceed that of this nameless soldier.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.—We learn from the Memphis Avalanche, of the 22d inst., that this body met in the City Hall, in that city, on the 21st, but there not being a quorum present in either house, an adjournment was made.

AN ATTEMPT TO BURN A PRISON.—An attempt was made on Sunday to burn the military prison at the corner of Sixth and Myrtle streets, St. Louis, in which one hundred and seventy-seven rebel prisoners were confined. Fire was discovered in the room occupied by Col. Magoffin, but he is not suspected as the incendiary.

Commonwealth's Attorney.

We are requested to announce O. D. McManam, Esq., of Grant county, a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this (8th)

SPEECH OF

THE HON. JESSE D. BRIGHT, OF INDIANA,

On the Resolution Proposed for his Expulsion.
Delivered in the Senate of the United States, Feb.
5, 1862.

Mr. BRIGHT. If no other Senator wishes to address the Senate, I have a few remarks to make before the vote is taken.

In the personal aspect of this question, it would perhaps have been better that I should have said words ago what I propose to say to-day; but not anticipating that this subject would occupy as much time as it has, or that such importance would be attached to it, I was content to leave it with the members of the Judiciary Committee. I stated at the close of the debate on Friday last that I might, before a final vote was taken, offer a few remarks, more in the form of a statement of facts than an argument in my own defense. I realize the truth of what I believe is generally regarded as a maxim, "that no man is a wise or safe counselor in his own cause"; but as there are now three Senators present that were not here for several days after this subject had engaged the attention of the Senate, I think it due to them that I should make a brief explanation of the facts which form the basis of this arraignment. I allude to the honorable Senator from Virginia, [Mr. Wiley] who has been absent on account of indisposition, and the honorable Senators from Missouri lately admitted.

Further, Mr. President, I wish to make my acknowledgments to the members of the committee who so unanimously reported against the adoption of this resolution, even although one of the number [Mr. Foster] has since given way under the unprecedeted party pressure that has been brought to bear upon him. I regret this, sir, as much on his as on my own account. The reason he has assigned may be, and no doubt are, very satisfactory to himself, but I apprehend they will not be so to the friends of even-handed justice anywhere.

It is due to myself to say that I do not propose to appeal to any Senator to support the report of the committee. No, sir; my main object is to place myself right on the page of history. If I can accomplish this, I am content, let the result be what it may.

I confess, sir, that I have been amazed at the party organization exhibited on what has been so justly and ably treated as a judicial question by every member of the Judiciary Committee who has spoken in favor of the report. I may well fear my inability to succeed against so formidable an array of accusers, and such a variety of occasions. I said, on a former occasion, that had I known of the full proportions of this organized effort to take my seat from me, and the means to be employed to effect it—that the charge of disloyalty (for that is the only specification in the resolution) was to be added to and multiplied at the will, and pleasure, of every speaker—that every vote given or opinion expressed by me in all time past, not in conformity with the *peculiar views* of those who are my accusers and prosecutors, was to be brought against me as a crime, I might with the greatest propriety have asked for counsel; but conscious that I have not said, done, written, or voted anything inconsistent with the prerogatives of an American Senator, I did not ask it, and I do not regret not having done so.

I shall not attempt to shield myself from the partisan blows leveled at me with such fury, by interposing legal forms and technicalities. Let the light of day be poured upon every act of my political life proper to be inquired into in this connection, and, as I said on a former occasion, I repeat now, I challenge investigation.

I have had hitherto no reason to doubt that my political action was approved by the people of Indiana, for thrice has she honored me by electing to this body, and on each occasion with a unanimity among my political friends, and by majorities, of which any man might well feel proud. Nay, more, sir; the journals of this body, during my long service here, contain the evidence that I have shared largely in the confidence of its members and the honors they have had to confer. I do not refer to these facts in a spirit of egotism, but as affording the most pointed answer that can be given to such Senators as have questioned my antecedents, and sought to prejudice me in the estimation of my countrymen.

I come now, sir, to the gravamen of the offense charged against me.

On the 1st day of March, 1861, I wrote the following letter:

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR.—Allow me to introduce to your acquaintance a friend from Louisville, who visits your capital city to dispose of what regards a great improvement in fire-arms. I recommend him to your favorable consideration as a gentleman of the first responsibility, and reliable in every respect.

Very truly yours,

JESSE D. BRIGHT,
President of the Confederation of States.

It becomes important at the threshold of this inquiry to ascertain who Thomas B. Lincoln is; whether he is a "gentleman" of the first respectability, and reliable in every respect," in the language of the introduction, or is he a man of doubtful character? Would his past life prove him to be an honest or a dishonest man? Is he or was he a loyal or disloyal citizen at the date of my letter, and upon what do I or did I base my opinions?

These I deem important inquiries, to be answered before I go further, for in giving such an endorsement as I gave to Mr. Lincoln, I am responsible for the truth of what I said.

My acquaintance with Mr. Lincoln commenced about the year 1857. He removed from the city of Philadelphia to Madison, Indiana, where I then resided, and was practicing my profession. Mr. Lincoln was both a wholesale and retail merchant, and did a very extensive business. During his residence at the place last mentioned, which was between three and four years, I generally attended to his legal business. On winding up his mercantile affairs, which I think was in 1841 or 1842, he removed to Texas, leaving with me the collection of a large amount of outstanding debts. I think it was not until 1851 or 1852 that I had a final settlement with Mr. Lincoln, which resulted in my purchasing from him a considerable amount of real estate, and there being a defect in the titles, I was kept in occasional correspondence with him up to 1854 or 1855. About this time Mr. Lincoln connected himself with what was known as the Texas land grant, and formed one of many of a large company that conceived the idea of making a railroad to the Pacific coast. About this time Congress had under consideration the same subject. This brought Mr. Lincoln to Washington each session thereafter, and repeated by himself and his political friends for weeks thereafter, that there could not, must not be war; that we were friends and not enemies; that our unfortunate sectional difficulties would be settled peacefully, but never by the power of the sword.

But, say some of my accusers, "you must have known, despite of all this, that war was upon us" others say, "you must have known that it was inevitable." To this illiberal, unjust imputation of prophetic knowledge on my part, I oppose history and facts. Certainly, with the scenes and incidents I have mentioned came the voice of the people of Tennessee, declaring by a majority of thirty thousand that she was for the Union and Constitution, and against secession; and the sound had scarcely died upon our ears ere we heard its reverberation from that mother of States, Virginia; and following her example came Kentucky, Arkansas, and North Carolina. With this cordon of loyal border Southern States, who believed that a soldier would ever be sent from north of Mason and Dixon's line to enforce obedience to the Constitution?

Again, sir, many of the leading Republican journals of the country were open and unreserved in their advocacy of a peaceful separation. Among them was the New York Tribune, commencing its advocacy of this policy as far back as December, 1860. Distinguished public functionaries of the Republic, party openly avowed this policy, and I can name them if denied. As late as April 10, the present Secretary of State, in his dispatch to our Minister at London, said:

"The present administration looks for not apprehension, especially by a line of latitude, of movement, therefore, in the opinion of the President, tends directly to anarchy in the seeding states, and similar movements in the non-slaveholding states, have already resulted in Spanish America, and especially in Mexico. He believes, nevertheless, that the citizens of those States, as well as the citi-

zens of the other States, are too intelligent, considerate, and wise to follow the leaders to that disastrous end. For these reasons, he would not desire that the Federal Government could not reduce the seceding States to obedience by conquest, even although he were induced to question that proposition, in that in the event the rebels would willingly submit if taxed."

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in introducing to you my very friend, Mr. Thos. M. Davis, of Georgia, who has a proposition to you concerning a kind of machine he understands you are using in the public improvements under your control. I commend him to you as a reliable gentleman, in every sense of the word, and bespeak for him your kind consideration.

True yours,

J. D. BRIGHT.

Franklin.

Washington, June 27, 1860.

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DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 27, 1862.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. MCKEE, of the Baptist church.

The journal of yesterday was then read.

PETITIONS.

Mr. ROBINSON presented a petition, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BRUNER, from the Committee on Codes of Practice, reported a bill to amend 259th section Code of Practice. Discharged.

Mr. ALEXANDER, from the Committee on County Courts, reported a bill for the benefit of Wm. MARSHALL.

Mr. T. F. MARSHALL, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported a substitute in the place of the resolutions referred to them. Adopted.

Mr. DEHAVEN, from the Finance Committee, reported a House bill for the benefit of John W. Reynolds, of Pike county. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of Samuel Sayres. Rejected.

Same—A bill for the benefit of J. Howell, of the city of Newport. Passed.

Same—Asked to be discharged from the consideration of several petitions. Discharged.

Same—A bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Bullitt county. Amended and passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Elisha B. Treadway, sheriff of Owsley county. Passed.

Same—A bill to repeal an act concerning the charter of the town of LaGrange. Passed.

Mr. ALEXANDER, of the Finance Committee, reported a bill for the benefit of H. Edwards' sureties. Passed.

Same—A bill in relation to the salaries of the city judges of Lexington and Louisville. Orders of the day.

Mr. GROVER, of the Committee on Education, reported a bill for the benefit of the common school districts of this Commonwealth. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of school district No. 5, in Bath county. Rejected.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of school district No. 24, in Marion county. Rejected.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of school district No. 54, in Nelson county. Passed.

Mr. BAKER, of the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill to amend sec. 17, chap. 54, Revised Statutes. Passed.

Mr. WORTHINGTON moved to suspend the reports of committees, that he might offer resolutions concerning the action of Congress relative to the contemplated railroad from central Kentucky to East Tennessee, &c.

Mr. GROVER arose to call the names on the passage of the resolutions.

He was glad to find himself in a position once to sustain the action of the present Congress.

He opposed the passage of the resolution of the late Legislature, recommending the construction of the road in accordance with the propositions contained in the President's message, on the ground that Congress had no power, under the Constitution, to inaugurate and carry on works of internal improvements among the States, and on the further ground that, if they had, the policy was a doubtful one, to say the least of it.

In his judgment, Congress was wrong in the passage of the resolution under which, by construction, it was proposed to construct the road, and right in its action repealing it. He was not prepared to say that Congress was wrong. In its late action, he made in the late Legislature, embodying his views. But as that it may, the action of Congress, in repealing the resolution, was right, and he could not now wish, he vote for a resolution of implied censure.

The resolutions were then adopted.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Mr. ROBINSON, from the Judiciary Committee, reported an act to amend an act, entitled "An act to amend the Code of Practice in civil cases." Ordered to be printed and placed in the orders of the day.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

An act to change the county line between Davis and McLean counties. Passed.

An act for the benefit of Webb and Levering, of the city of Louisville. Finance.

An act further to protect the rights of married women. Orders of the day.

REPORTS.

Mr. McHENRY, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the benefit of Elisha Smith, of Rockcastle county. Passed.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Feb. 27, 1862.

Prayer by Rev. W. T. Moon, of the Christian church.

PETITIONS.

Were presented by Messrs. JACOB, G. M., THOMAS, ALLEN, SPARKS and WOLFE, and appropriately referred.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. G. M. THOMAS—By consent—A bill to incorporate the Kinnikinnick Bridge Company, in Lewis county. Passed.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. ANDREWS—Judiciary—A bill for the benefit of Crawford Anderson. Passed.

Also—a bill to allow watchmen in the city of Louisville fees in certain cases. [This bill allows the watchmen fees for attendance in criminal cases.]

Mr. WOLFE advocated the passage of the bill, and explained its objects and effect.

Mr. G. C. SMITH moved to add the cities of Covington and Lexington.

Mr. CYRUS CAMPBELL moved to add the city of Newport.

Objection was made to the bill upon the ground that the bill provides for paying witness fees in cases of misdemeanors, for which no fee is now paid by the Commonwealth.

Mr. WOLFE moved to strike out so much of the bill as provides for paying fees for attendance in the city courts.

The bill and amendments were then referred to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

Mr. RANKIN—Judiciary—A bill to create the office of county treasurer, for Grant county. Passed.

Mr. J. R. THOMAS—Judiciary—A bill to provide for the return of releasing and issuing of executions from county judges since January 1, 1862. [Provides that all executions issued by any county judge since January 1, 1862, shall be returned by the officer holding the same, and re-issued, returnable on 1st August, 1862.] Provided, that said resum shall not release any lien which may have been created by such execution, but shall continue with the reissue. All executions which may hereafter be issued upon judgments rendered since January 1, 1862, upon which no executions have heretofore gone forth, shall also be returnable as above.]

The consideration of the bill was arrested by the bill.

SPECIAL ORDER.

A bill to regulate the fees and allowances of editors, receivers, and commissioners in equity, with amendments, excluding Jefferson county, city of Louisville, and county of Kenton, from the provisions of the bill.

[The bill provides that the fees shall be as follows, and my greater: For making sales & exceeding five per cent, upon first \$100; 20 per cent, on next \$400; one per cent, on ext \$500; one half of one per cent, on next \$1,000 of the amount of the sale; and where

the aggregate of the sale exceeds \$5,000, not exceeding one fourth per cent, upon the excess above that amount, in addition to the above. For disbursing money under the orders of a court, the receiver's fees shall be the same for the same amounts as is given commissioners for making sales under the first section, as above. Auditor in equity shall be allowed not more than \$6 00 per day for his services, and must file an affidavit of the number of days he was engaged, and the length of time he was engaged each day; and when he was not engaged at least three hours of any day, it shall be computed as only a half day.]

The amendment excepting the county of Jefferson and the city of Louisville from the operations of the bill, was rejected.

Mr. BURNAM moved to except the counties of Clark, Madison, Fayette and Jessamine.

Mr. BUSH moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table, which motion was rejected—yeas 33, nays 42.

Mr. CLEVELAND demanded the main question, which was ordered.

Mr. BURNAM's amendment was rejected—yeas 24, nays 42.

Mr. FINNELL's amendment, excepting the county of Kenton, was then withdrawn, and the bill, after a very thorough discussion, passed—yeas 45, nays 42.

Mr. BUSH moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table, which motion was rejected—yeas 33, nays 42.

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OFFICIAL.

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Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, Kentucky has been invaded by the forces of the so-called Confederate States, and the commanders of the forces so invading the State have insolently prescribed the conditions upon which they will withdraw, thus insulting the dignity of the State by demanding terms to which Kentucky cannot listen without dishonor; therefore,

1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the invaders must be expelled; inasmuch as there are now in Kentucky Federal troops assembled for the purpose of preserving the tranquility of the State, and of defending and protecting the people of Kentucky in the peaceful enjoyment of their lives and property, it is—

2. Further resolved, That General Robert Anderson, a native Kentuckian who has been appointed to the command of the Department of Cumberland, be requested to take instant command, with authority and power from this Commonwealth to call out a volunteer force in Kentucky for the purpose of repelling the invaders from our soil.

3. Resolved, That in using the means which duty and honor require shall be used to expel the invaders from the soil of Kentucky, no citizen shall be molested on account of his political opinions; that no citizens' property shall be taken or confiscated because of such opinions, nor shall any slave be set free by any military commander, and that all peaceable citizens and their families are entitled to, and shall receive the fullest protection of the Government in the enjoyment of their lives, their liberty and their property.

4. Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be requested to give all the aid in his power to accomplish the end desired by these resolutions, and that he call out so much of the military force of the State under his command, as may be necessary, therefore, and that he place the same under the command of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden.

5. Resolved, That the patriotism of every Kentuckian is invoked, and is confidently relied upon to give active aid in the defense of the Commonwealth.

Have this day been passed by both Houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, and are therefore the law of the land, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, enjoining all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said resolutions, and in obedience thereto, I have ordered Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden to execute the purposes contemplated by said resolutions; and I hereby require all citizens of Kentucky subject to military duty to obey the call which the said Gen. Crittenden may make upon them in accordance with the provisions of said resolutions.

In testimony whereof, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed, Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, cordially approved by me on the 20th instant, is the law of the land, I think proper, in the exercise of my executive duties, to make the same promptly known to the public, as I do hereby, and I do earnestly enjoin all citizens and residents of this State to be obedient to all the requirements thereof, to the end that the humane and noble purposes of the Legislature may be faithfully effected. The said act of the General Assembly is as follows:

Resolutions providing for the peace and quiet of the citizens of this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The people of Kentucky have, from the beginning, ardently desired and still cherish the hope that they may not be involved in the unnatural, prevailing civil strife that Kentucky is now, as she ever has been, willing, and ready to interpose her friendly mediation in adjusting terms of peace and reconciliation alike honorable and just to all; but as her wishes to mediate and restore harmony may not avail at present, and it is desirable that the people in the meantime, should act in harmony, and be at peace among themselves, so that if they shall be involved in war, they will as far as possible, relieve and palliate its calamities; therefore

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if collisions between hostile armies shall take place within our territory, that it is most earnestly recommended to the people of Kentucky not to engage in said strife amongst themselves, on account of differences of political opinions; that it is the duty of the people to be obedient to the civil authorities, and respect in times of war as well as peace, all the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution and laws of the land, that all good citizens however they may differ in political opinions, should unite in protecting each other in their rights, of life, liberty, and property, against all and every invasion thereof by unlawful raids, mobs, marauding bands or other evil disposed persons, and aid the civil authorities in arresting all such persons and bringing them before the courts for trial.

Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the present General Assembly hereby pledge ourselves to a strict observance of the foregoing resolutions, and earnestly recommend a like observance by all the people of the State of Kentucky."

In testimony whereof, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

In obedience to the joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Government of the Confederate States, the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that Kentucky expects the Confederate, or Tennessee, troops, to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of September, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
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By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY BOARD

FRANKFORT, Oct. 12, 1861.

The Commanding General, in accordance with the General Government, to accept no troops except those enlisted for three years, unless sooner discharged, this Board has decided to incur no farther expense than the pay of one month for each man. All such recruits will therefore be instantly disbanded, unless they will consent to be mustered into the service for three years.

J. B. TEMPLE,
President Military Board.

Oct 15 w&t-wm

OFFICIAL.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, Kentucky has been invaded by the forces of the so-called Confederate States, and the commanders of the forces so invading the State have insolently prescribed the conditions upon which they will withdraw, thus insulting the dignity of the State by demanding terms to which Kentucky cannot listen without dishonor; therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That as the soil of the State of Kentucky has been invaded by armed forces, acting under the authority of the so-called Confederate States; therefore, for the purpose of repelling said invasion, the Governor of the State of Kentucky is hereby directed to issue his proclamation forthwith, calling out not less than forty thousand soldiers, residents and citizens of Kentucky, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, to be mustered into the service of this Commonwealth for any term of service not less than twelve months nor more than three years, from the time they were mustered into service, unless sooner discharged.

2. Further resolved, That General Robert Anderson, a native Kentuckian who has been appointed to the command of the Department of Cumberland, be requested to take instant command, with authority and power from this Commonwealth to call out a volunteer force in Kentucky for the purpose of repelling the invaders from our soil.

3. Resolved, That all volunteer officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whose service may be tendered and accepted under the provisions of this act, shall be mustered into service at such places of rendezvous in the Congressional District in which they volunteer as the General in the field shall appoint to his orders; and when so mustered into service, shall be then and there entitled to receive in advance one month's pay, to be taken and considered as part of their pay.

4. That the forces to be raised and organized, as provided for by this act, shall, when mustered into service, be under the command of the General commanding the State forces to be formed.

5. That the Governor be also authorized to accept the services of fifteen hundred men, in addition to the forty thousand men provided for by this act, one thousand to be used as sharp shooters and scouts, and five hundred to be used as horsemen and scouts, they furnishing their own horses; Provided, That no person shall be accepted in this arm of the service unless his skill and capacity have been tested by the General in command, or such officer as he may detail for that purpose: And provided also, That such persons shall receive five dollars per month of extra pay.

6. That each horseman, for the services of his horse, shall receive five dollars per month, and in case his horse is killed by the enemy, he shall be paid the value of the horse, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars.

7. That the commander in the field may organize individuals who tender themselves into companies, and such companies as may tender themselves into squadrons, battalions, and regiments, and permit them to elect their officers, who shall, when so elected, be commissioned by the Governor on the certificate of the General commanding.

8. That the Governor is authorized to accept the services of squadrons, battalions, and regiments, when tendered as such, and commission the officers elected by the squadrons, battalions, and regiments so organized; the election of officers by any company, battalion, squadron, or regiment shall be superintended and conducted by any justice of the peace, or judge of the county court, who may be called on for that purpose; and such justice or judge shall certify to the Military Board the names of the officers elected, and for what office each is elected, and thereupon said Board, if they approve the proceedings, shall certify to the Governor the names of the officers elected, and what office they have been respectively elected to, if no such officer issue commissions in conformity to such certificate.

9. That the commanding General shall be entitled to appoint and employ such staff officers, and with such rank, as the Inspector General is empowered to appoint by the 14th section of the 3d article of the act, entitled "An act for the better organization of the Kentucky militia," approved March 1, 1860; and he shall have the authority conferred on said Inspector General by the 10th, 11th, and 12th sections of said article of said act.

10. The troops raised under this act shall be organized into squadrons, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, and have the same number of officers for each squadron, battalion, regiment, brigade, and division, as are allowed in the army of the United States, and shall receive the same pay and rations as are allowed the troops of the United States of the same rank and grade. When brigades and divisions are formed out of the troops so raised, they shall be officered according to existing laws.

11. This act to be of force from its passage. Has this day been passed by both houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, and is therefore the law of the land. Now, therefore, I, do hereby issue this, my proclamation commanding all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said resolutions, and in obedience thereto, I have ordered Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden to execute the purposes contemplated by said resolutions; and I hereby require all citizens of Kentucky subject to military duty to obey the call which the said Gen. Crittenden may make upon them in accordance with the provisions of said resolutions.

In testimony whereof, I, B. BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, cordially approved by me on the 20th instant, is the law of the land, I think proper, in the exercise of my executive duties, to make the same promptly known to the public, as I do hereby, and I do earnestly enjoin all citizens and residents of this State to be obedient to all the requirements thereof, to the end that the humane and noble purposes of the Legislature may be faithfully effected. The said act of the General Assembly is as follows:

Resolutions providing for the peace and quiet of the citizens of this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The people of Kentucky have, from the beginning, ardently desired and still

cherish the hope that they may not be involved in the unnatural, prevailing civil strife that Kentucky is now, as she ever has been, willing, and ready to interpose her friendly mediation in adjusting terms of peace and reconciliation alike honorable and just to all;

but as her wishes to mediate and restore harmony may not avail at present, and it is desirable that the people in the meantime, should act in harmony, and be at peace among themselves, so that if they shall be involved in war, they will as far as possible, relieve and palliate its calamities; therefore

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if collisions between hostile armies shall take place within our territory, that it is most earnestly recommended to the people of Kentucky not to engage in said strife amongst themselves, on account of differences of political opinions; that it is the duty of the people to be obedient to the civil authorities, and respect in times of war as well as peace, all the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution and laws of the land, that all good citizens however they may differ in political opinions, should unite in protecting each other in their rights, of life, liberty, and property, against all and every invasion thereof by unlawful raids, mobs, marauding bands or other evil disposed persons, and aid the civil authorities in arresting all such persons and bringing them before the courts for trial.

Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the present General Assembly hereby pledge ourselves to a strict observance of the foregoing resolutions, and earnestly recommend a like observance by all the people of the State of Kentucky."

In testimony whereof, I, B. BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

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Proclamation by the Governor.

In obedience to the joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Government of the Confederate States, the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that Kentucky expects the Confederate, or Tennessee, troops, to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally.

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In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of September, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

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